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# The Church Times.

"Evangelical Truth--Apostolic Order."

VOL. IX. HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1856. 30c 6

## Calendar.

### CALENDAR WITH LESSONS.

Day	Daily	MORNING.	EVENING.
Feb. 21	3	Gen. 22	Gen. 22
22	3	Lev. 11	Lev. 11
23	3	Lev. 11	Lev. 11
24	3	Lev. 11	Lev. 11
25	3	Lev. 11	Lev. 11
26	3	Lev. 11	Lev. 11
27	3	Lev. 11	Lev. 11
28	3	Lev. 11	Lev. 11
29	3	Lev. 11	Lev. 11
30	3	Lev. 11	Lev. 11
March 1	3	Lev. 11	Lev. 11

\* Proper Lessons for Feb. 21--Morning, Wisdom 19--Evening  
\* Feb. 22--Morning, Wisdom 19--Evening  
\* Feb. 23--Morning, Wisdom 19--Evening  
\* Feb. 24--Morning, Wisdom 19--Evening  
\* Feb. 25--Morning, Wisdom 19--Evening  
\* Feb. 26--Morning, Wisdom 19--Evening  
\* Feb. 27--Morning, Wisdom 19--Evening  
\* Feb. 28--Morning, Wisdom 19--Evening  
\* Feb. 29--Morning, Wisdom 19--Evening  
\* Feb. 30--Morning, Wisdom 19--Evening  
\* March 1--Morning, Wisdom 19--Evening

## Poetry.

### LENTEN THOUGHTS.

"Commune with your own heart, and in your chamber, and be still."--Ps. iv.

When this gay world's bright changing scene,  
Is hidden from thy sight;  
When far away its busy din,  
Perchance in quiet night:

When but of sleep which never sleeps,  
Look on the form above;  
And sees if thou thy mind is full  
Of vanity or love:

Then raise to God on silent prayer,  
Thy secret search to end;  
To bless thy way with heavenly grace,  
When that last search is made.

Then ask thy weak and sinful heart  
What battles it hath waged;  
What sin is yet within its hold,  
What evil thought restrained?

Ask it if Christ or Satan's wiles  
Have most dominion there!  
If David's pleasures be its friend,  
Or Martha's worldly care!

Tell it that Christ is at the door,  
He waits to enter in;  
But never can he find us here,  
With thought impure or sin.

Then when the strictest search is made,  
To God thy sins confess;  
And on thy knees each one rehearse,  
The greater and the less.

Declare thyself what sure thou art,  
A creature weak and frail;  
Before thy Maker and thy Judge,  
Thy worthlessness bewail.

## Religious Intelligence.

Memoir of the Right Rev. David Low, D. D., Bishop of Ross, Moray, and Argyle. By the Rev. W. Blatch, Incumbent of St. John's, Pittenween. Livingtons.

The book before us is not merely a memoir of the venerated prelate whose name it bears, but further, as the title-page indicates, it comprises "sketches of the principal events connected with the Scottish Episcopal Church during the last seventy years." Bishop Low's private life, indeed, was of that quiet unostentatious character which affords few materials for the biographer, but, intimately connected as he was with the ministry of the Scottish Church for more than half a century—for thirty one years one of her chief rulers, it is not surprising that Mr. Blatch should have been able to work up a narrative of more than common interest, not only for the student of ecclesiastical history, but for all who have at heart the welfare of our own branch of the Catholic Church.

Fifty years ago the Scottish Church was simply ignored by the vast majority of English Churchmen. Multitudes were positively unaware of its existence; whilst of a few who had heard of such a body as the "Scottish Episcopalians," it is not too much to say that the greater part—amongst them some very excellent men—considered the fact of the non-establishment of that body as sufficient *prima-facie* evidence against its orthodoxy. Literary Scotchmen, who found it convenient to forget the fanaticism of the Covenanters, told them that the Presbyterian Kirk was identical in doctrine with the Church of England; and the fact of its being "the Establishment," went far to remove their misgivings respecting the minor defects of discipline, involved in the repudiation of the Episcopal order.

So the small remnant which still adhered to Episcopacy were despised and neglected—nay, more than this, deliberately persecuted by penal laws.

Of Bishop Low, Mr. Blatch says—

"His having been the last remaining link between the present generation and the proscribed and persecuted clergy of the last century—the last servant of the Scottish Episcopal Church whose ministrations commenced before the repeal of those 'penal laws' which, so late as 1792, rendered it felonious to officiate to more than four persons at a time, and subjected the clergy to imprisonment or banishment for infringing this law of a Christian Government against Christian ordinances, rendered him still more an object of interest and veneration, as connecting in his own person the Scottish Church in her deepest depression with her present comparative prosperity."

"Even now," we quote the author's own words again, "such are the disabilities attending the clergy of this Church, so small are their stipends, so discouraging and painful their position, that no small degree of self-sacrifice and resolution, no slight strength of principle and of devotedness are necessary to induce men of requisite education to bind themselves to her altars; especially as the qualifications they must bring to the sacred ministry would secure a far higher prospect of worldly prosperity in almost every branch of secular industry. But if the services of the Scottish Church offers little external inducement in her present condition, what must have been the case seventy years ago, when she was perhaps the most distressed, obscure, and poverty-struck branch of the Church-Catholic?"

Such was the state of things when David Low was born, at Brechin, in 1768, and such it still continued, when, in 1789, he was admitted to the order of priesthood, and accepted the cure of Pittenween, "a charge which he never entirely surrendered till the day when all earthly alliances were severed, nearly sixty-six years after." In 1819 he was elected to the see of Ross and Argyle, a see of such enormous geographical extent, that, at his urgent request and mainly through his generous munificence, it was divided in 1847, in which year he resigned Argyle and the Isles, continuing to hold Moray and Ross, until, in 1850, age and infirmities compelled the venerable prelate to withdraw altogether from the Episcopal College; and four years later he "fell asleep" peacefully, at Pittenween, amidst the scenes of his youthful ministry, in the sixty-eighth year of his ordination.

Such is a brief outline of Bishop Low's career, but it is by no means an outline of the interesting topic which Mr. Blatch has woven into the thread of his narrative memoir. When we consider the long duration of Bishop Low's Episcopate, and the changes which passed over the Scottish Church during that eventful period, we may well expect to meet with many interesting episodes, which are hardly chronicled elsewhere, and with incidental allusions to all the minor vicissitudes affecting that struggling community. Such are the repeal of the penal laws—the efforts to secure the *Regium Donum*, the appointment of Bishop Luscombe at Paris, the interchange of kindly sympathies between the American and Scottish Churches, the institution of the Gaelic Society, the partial repeal of the restriction clauses of 1792, the secession of Mr. Drummond and others, with the troubles consequent upon their schismatical conduct. These and other like subjects with some of which our readers were familiar a few years back, through the notices of the public journals, came before us in all the freshness of novelty in the correspondence of the earnest and simple minded prelate, to whom these matters were something more than the mere fitful excitement of the passing hour.

The reaction of feeling which, during the last twenty years, has taken place in England respecting the Scottish Church, has not unnaturally, perhaps, induced in some instances exaggerated admiration of her constitution and discipline, now that her existence has been proved, and her *status* fixed.

A perusal of Bishop Low's memoir will, we think at least, demonstrate to those who would force on a premature rupture between Church and State in the sister-communication, that dis-establishment is no certain cure for the evils under which we suffer, and that there may be other forms of dependence as depressing in their results as that of State bondage.

Unanimity with regard to the Communion Office seemed as impracticable in the Scottish Episcopal College as on the English "Bench;" and if the mandates of our Spiritual Peers occasionally meet with less attention than the character of their sacred office would warrant, no more can be said of the injunctions of the Right reverend Bishops in Scotland, who have nothing but the authority of their sacred office to rely upon. Mr. Blatch has, perhaps, hardly brought out in sufficiently strong relief one evil familiar to all who are practically acquainted with the working of the Scottish Church, the injurious effect upon the usefulness especially of the inferior clergy, produced by their dependence upon the laity. In too many cases their position is merely that of pensioners upon the bounty of their wealthy lay brethren, who, whatever may be their general munificence and liberality towards the Church at large, would seem in this respect bent upon perpetuating the evils of a non-established Church, without availing themselves of its advantages.

In some cases, no doubt, this arises from fear of Presbyterian prejudice, in others from jealousy of spiritual power, in others from carelessness and indifference to Church principles; but whatever be the cause, the result must be a matter of unfeigned regret to all those who have at heart the diffusion of Catholic truth among our northern fellow-subjects.

That the gentlemen of Scotland fear lest their endowments should share the fate of the bequest of their forefathers in a future Reformation, is the only charitable solution of the anomaly that a Church reckoning among its members more wealthy and powerful individuals, in comparison to its whole numbers, than any other religious community in the world, should present the spectacle of so much poverty amongst its clergy, and so little splendour in its ecclesiastical foundations. In making these remarks, we, of course, admit that there are a few most honourable exceptions.

But we must not pursue the subject further. We will only once more refer our readers to Mr. Blatch's memoir, in the full conviction that they will there find much interesting matter, well arranged, and compressed within very moderate limits, bearing on the subjects to which we have alluded.—*London Guardian*.

## FAITH.

FAITH is the gift of God. It springs from above, it is a heaven-born principle. True faith is like a goodly pearl which shines by its own lustre, and reflects a light and glory around it. You can obtain it only by earnest prayer, and crying to him who giveth the Holy Spirit to them who ask him. The disciples were aware of this. They prayed, "Lord, increase our faith." "Without faith it is impossible to please God." A man may look at the starry hosts in the heavens, and fancy they are all alike, without observing their distinctive beauties. It is the telescope which makes the discovery of Saturn a ring—of the planets and satellites revolving around their glorious centre. Now, faith is the telescope which looks into the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven. It brings the promises near, it reveals a crucified Saviour, it discovers the hidden darkness of the soul, unfolds to view sin in all its deformity, makes it look hateful and loathsome, leads to repentance, deep humiliation, and confession of guilt before God, produces godly sorrow, contrition, mourning for the past, and bitterness of heart. It points to the Lamb of God, who taketh away the sins of the world. It discloses a present condemnation on account of sin, and marks out a plan for an escape from everlasting woe. Faith produces a change within the heart, a change of principle, a translation from darkness into the marvellous light and fellowship of the gospel. It overcomes the world, purifies the heart, worketh by love. It is the root of all other graces, the foundation of all happiness. It honors and exalts Christ as the great Intercessor and Mediator, paves the way to holiness and righteousness of life, and at length introduces the believer to the everlasting kingdom of glory.—*Chris. Witness*.

## ST PAUL'S PARTICULARITY IN MONEY MATTERS.

Elites in the abstract, most persons know but little of. But the ethics of money matters they understand thoroughly. This fact St. Paul seemed to

be aware of, and hence was exceedingly particular in all money transactions. And in this particular his example is worthy of imitation.

1. *St. Paul kept out of debt.* He never was distressed for rent, or forced to pawn his furniture, or go a certain road or particular street, lest he should meet a disagreeable creditor who would dun him. All this is evident from Rom. xiii. 8, to which we refer our readers. Therefore with what boldness he could preach the gospel of his Master! He could look every one of his hearers calmly in the eye, knowing not one of them could accuse him of being in his debt. Had he been in debt to Felix, does any one suppose he could have made Felix tremble? Never. On the contrary he would have trembled before Felix. We ask this question of our clerical readers, if any of them are so unfortunate as to be in debt, can you preach boldly as you ought to preach, if one of your creditors is before you? If not, then your debts hinder the success of the gospel of Christ. Think of it.

2. *St. Paul never borrowed money.* If he had none and wanted it, he worked for it. The kind Christian people of Philippi sent to him once and again; but they could not always keep him in funds. When he came to Corinth, he hired himself to Aquila as a journeyman. *St. Paul was not ashamed to work.* See Acts xx. 34. And we would tell our readers of some Bishops who were just like St. Paul in this respect. Rather than go in debt, or borrow money, they preferred working. It is no disgrace to work. Paul was not afraid of losing his social position because he might be called a mechanic. If we have no money, don't let us beg or borrow it; but if God has given us health and strength to work let us work for it. If an Apostle did not lower his office by working as a day labourer, no more will Christian ministers of the present time. We have no sympathy with that littleness of the present day which makes us think clergymen can do nothing to support their families except preach. If the church will not support them as preachers, then let them do as St. Paul did. We have apostolic example.

There is much to be learned by the ministry in this matter. No minister ought to starve. He owes a duty to his family which is exceedingly great. St. Paul, writing to a clergyman, tells him, "If any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith and is worse than an infidel." Having inspired authority, we cannot err when we say that every clergyman must take care of his family. We do not say, God forbid that we should say, it is his duty to support them extravagantly. Far from it. But he is to support them on healthy food, in plain clothes; he is to give his children a good education. And we say if the church does not enable him to do this, then let him work at something else, to help on. Let such remember St. Paul. All day long he was working hard with his hands; and at night, or on the Sabbath, or both, he was preaching the gospel. We say once more, if you want money to support your family, work for it. You have apostolic authority. *Working, you are in the line of the apostolic succession.*

3. *St. Paul was not covetous.* See Acts xx. 13. In another place he tells us "I have learned in whatever state I am therewith to be content." Some Christian people are never satisfied. "They do not make enough." "Their salaries are not large enough." Let such people economize. If they cannot have bread and butter, let them drop the butter and be thankful. We have not long to live here. Riches are very dangerous. Christ tells us so. He says "how hardly shall they who have riches enter the kingdom of God." Yet almost every one says, "What a fine thing it is to be rich!" If we believe Christ we would say what an awful thing it is to be rich.

4. *St. Paul was very particular how he spent other persons' money.* He took up collections for the poor repeatedly. He charged others to do the same. Every minister must do this; and every Christian has at some time other people's money in his pocket. Many a man gets himself in great trouble and disgrace because of spending that money. He did not mean to steal it. Far from it. But having it in his pocket he used it, expecting in a few days to return it. But something happened, and when pay-day came, there was no money with which to pay. The man was disgraced, the church was injured, every one was saying, "What a rogue the church has in it!"

Now look at St. Paul. He tells us, 2 Cor. viii. 20, that he avoided blame in administering the money that was put in his hands for the poor. And that he was not only going to be honest in God's sight, but in the sight of man too. We cannot be too particular how we use other persons' money.—

Let St. Paul's particularity in this matter be a lesson for us all.

Never, on any account, spend other persons' money. Put it by itself. You may have money to pay it back; but then something might happen—and then you are disgraced; disgraced, too, without even so much as intending any thing wrong. No! avoid blame in money matters. Be honest, not only in God's sight, but in the sight of your parishioners and neighbors.—*S. Churchman.*

### News Department.

From Papers by Steamor Canada, Feb. 2.

#### ENGLAND.

Tuesday's Gazette announces that the Queen has been pleased to constitute the Colony of Western Australia to be a Bishop's See and Diocese, to be called the Bishopric of Perth, and to appoint the Ven. Matthew B. Hale, Archdeacon of Adelaide, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop of the said See.

In the same Gazette the Admiralty give notice that Dr. Rao has claimed the reward of £10,000 offered by them to the person who should first succeed in ascertaining the fate of the crews of the *Erabus* and *Terror*, and that their lordships will proceed within three months from this date to adjudicate upon this claim, so that all persons claiming to share the above reward must put in their claims before that time.

There was a soiree at the Corn Exchange, Manchester, on Monday night, given to the members for the borough, Messrs. Gibson and Bright. Both vindicated their peace policy, and the latter addressed the meeting for two hours. He referred in detail to the terms of peace which have been accepted by Russia as preliminaries, expressing his opinion that they are in themselves admirable, chiefly because there is reason to believe they will lead to a pacification. He directed attention to the vast loss of life, of money, and of material wealth which the contest has entailed upon the nations engaged in it, and the addition it has occasioned to the public debt of this country.—Mr. Bright indulged in some bitter attacks upon the press in general (on the *Times* in particular) on account of their unfair representations of his conduct. General Thompson and Mr. Heywood also addressed the meeting. Mr. Cobden was not present.

The Morpeth Grammar-School, founded by Edward VI., has been in abeyance for the last twenty years. "It is said that the bailiffs of a defunct corporation, who were the trustees of the school, perverted their trust by granting a lease for 500 years of part of the school to the owners of an adjoining estate, at the inadequate rental of £100 a year. This led to a Chancery suit, which became so general that it lasted nearly three generations of men, but which resulted a year or two ago in augmenting the revenues of the school to £540 a year." Since then the trustees and the Charity Commissioners have not agreed as to a scheme; and the trust is once more in the Court of Chancery.

On Sunday evening last, Frederick Alderton, son of Mr. Charles Alderton, of Sketty, fourteen years of age, and at the time spending the Christmas holidays at home, was playing with a small toy cannon. Presently he put it in his mouth to blow the touch-hole clear, when some powder was blown into the flame of the candle which stood near; this igniting, communicated with the powder which remained in the cannon, and caused the explosion of the charge, which he did not know was in it. He had brought the cannon with him to Sketty at the previous summer vacation, and had then loaded it, but had no doubt forgotten that he had done so. The boy expired in ten minutes after the accident.

A fearful accident occurred at Aberdare, Glamorganshire, last week. Robert Thomas, a young man employed at the Gady's Ironworks, was engaged in the forge; and the rollers which are used in the making of bar iron had been changed for a fresh set, when, for the purpose of adjusting a portion of the machinery, he stepped too near, and, his garments being caught by the revolving machinery, he was dragged through a space of but a few inches in diameter. His remains were so fearfully mangled as to be almost unrecognisable.

At a reunion of French savans at the house of M. Loverrier, last week, much interest was occasioned by the famous glass, now nearly finished, to complete which M. Arago obtained from the Chamber of Representatives 100,000 francs, and by which, said the illustrious astronomer, "we shall be able at last to see the moon, as we see Montmartre, from the Boulevard, Italian."

The second edition of the *Times* announces, by telegraphic despatch from Vienna, that, the Emperor of Austria, as a mark of consideration for his illustrious ally, Queen Victoria, has granted a pardon to Colonel Turr.

A despatch from Hamburg states that the War Department in Sweden has drawn from the Treasury 1,100,000*l.*, to be applied to the urgent defence of the kingdom.

The Indian Mail has arrived. The following brief summary of political intelligence is extracted from the *Bombay Times* of January 2nd:—

"The Santal insurrection may be said to be suppressed. Tranquillity prevails throughout our dominions, and we have not for some months had a single disturbance even on the Punjab frontier. The kingdom of Oode is about to be sequestered, the King to be allowed £100,000 a year, the army to be reduced from 80,000 to 15,000; the entire administration of affairs to be entrusted to the Resident, General Outram. The settlement of the Oodepore differences which renders the political agent supreme, has dissatisfied the chiefs. The native Princes, whose administration is admitted to be blameless, are endeavoring to obtain some better security than they have hitherto enjoyed for the retention of their dominions."

#### TURKEY.

From Constantinople we learn that, through the intervention of the French and English Ambassadors with the Persian Representatives to the Porte, it is expected relations may be established between the two latter countries. The following is the text of the *ultimatum* addressed to the Court of Persia by Mr. Murray:—

"1. The Government shall restore to liberty the Princess, wife of Mirza. 2. That shall acknowledge Mirza as Consul for the Queen of England. 3. That the Prime Minister of the Sebah shall proceed to the residence of the English Embassy to offer an apology, and withdraw his offensive note. Mr. Murray, in spite of some resistance, has left an agent at Teheran, and threatened to support him by an English fleet in the Persian Gulf."

The conferences for the organisation of the Danubian Principalities are proceeding satisfactorily. The following plan has been presented to Ali Pacha by Lord Redcliffe:—

"1. The two Principalities to form one state, under the *suzeraineté* of the Sultan. 2. The Prince to be elected for life. The sovereign dignity to be hereditary in his family. 3. The Prince to be a native. 4. The new state to pay tribute to the Porte. The amount of the same to be settled after the election of the Prince. 5. The new state to have two Houses of Parliament. 6. A national army to be formed. 7. The Porte will continue not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Principalities."

It is said that France, the Porte, and Austria object to the 5th Article.

#### ITALY.

We are told that strict Sabbatarian views now prevail at Rome. The Cardinal Vizar has issued an edict for the observance of Sundays and holidays; and workmen who have followed their occupations on Sunday have been arrested and fined, while gentlemen have been searched in the streets to ascertain if they have been making purchases.

The late debate in the Piedmontese Chambers upon the adoption of the New Loan was most spirited. Count Cavour spoke well, but the best speech in its favour was made by Count Buffa:—

"All Italy," he remarked, "has applauded our participation in the war against Russia. The victory of the Tchernaya has been a *fete* for us and for Italy. Has not the political importance of Piedmont in Europe since then increased, and is this the moment chosen for asking us where we are leading the country? We lead you to see our army honoured; our General-in-Chief called to the European Council of War; our King traversing Europe in triumph? (Sensation.) Where do we lead you? We lead you—I ought rather to say (addressing the Right), we drag you—(laughter)—there whither eight centuries of noble traditions beckon us."

The fact of the ordination as a minister of the Church of England in India of the first Sikh who has sought the Christian ministry, is an interesting one, and ought not to be passed over. Daoud Singh, a Punjabi Sikh, has been for about nine years a convert, and has maintained an excellent Christian character for some years in connection, as a catechist, with the S.P.G. mission at Cawnpore. About three years since he was transferred to the Church Missionary Society's Mission at Umritzur, in his native country, and has so commended himself to Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Clark, that they strongly recommended him for holy orders, and, after due examination, he was ordained a native pastor by the Bishop of Calcutta, at Allahabad, in October last. Other converts of the Sikh tribe are associated with him in his labours.—*Oriental Christian Spectator.*

The *Catholic Calendar*, published at Vienna—by which a Protestant with a Bible, a Jew with a money-bag, a Mussulman with a Koran, and a negro with a fetish, are represented as persons having a religion but no faith—has just been consecrated at the demand of the Protestants and Jews.

The English transport *Apollo* has been wrecked in the Dardanelles. On finding his misfortune, the captain blew his brains out.

Mr. Brasse, the well-known railway contractor, has been made a Knight of the Legion of Honour.

## Provincial Legislature.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

FRIDAY, Feb. 15.

After the reading of Journals, the following petitions were presented:—By the Hon. Mr. Fairbanks, from the proprietors of Lequille Mills, and 56 others, praying for aid. The petition stated that 25,000 yards of Satinett, Twills and Flannels, had been manufactured at the establishment, the wool for all of which was purchased in the Province, and that the £150 granted to them by the Legislature, two years ago, had been nearly all expended in the purchase of new machinery.

By Hon. Mr. Crichton, from Donald Ross the elder, of Blue Mountains, Pictou, praying for aid in the education of his three deaf and dumb children. Petitioner stated that there were many other children in the same unfortunate condition in his neighbourhood, and throughout the Province, and prayed that an institution for the education and training of deaf and dumb persons might be established in some central locality; and in the event of such an institution not being established in this Province, prayed for aid to enable him to send his children to an asylum in the United States.

By Hon. Mr. Bell, from the Trustees of the Wesleyan Academy, at Sackville, praying for aid.

By Hon. Mr. Brown, from Freeman Tupper and 100 others, of Liverpool, praying for a charter of incorporation, and for pecuniary aid for a company formed for the purpose of constructing a Marine Railway Slip.

By Hon. Mr. Morton, from the Governors of the Halifax Visiting Dispensary, praying for aid. The petition stated that the institution had been established in June last, for the purpose of affording medical aid to the sick poor—that 1,100 patients had been treated, that of these 310 were cured, 165 relieved, 17 or 18 not materially relieved, and 10 or 20 were still under treatment. The petition also stated, that 135 persons had been visited at their dwellings by the resident physicians; 700 visits having been made for this purpose, with the advice and medicines necessary thereto, that £100 had been granted to the institution by the Legislature, at its last session, and that £180 had been contributed by the public—that from a contemplated extension of the operations of the institution, it urgently required further aid.

By Hon. Mr. McCully, from Dr. Cramp and others of Wolfville, praying for the exemption from State Labor of Students in Colleges, Theological Institutions and Academies; also from the inhabitants of the Head of Amherst, praying for the erection of Fog Bells, on Cape Tormentine, in New Brunswick, and Cape Traverse, in P. E. Island, and also for the erection of a Light House on Cape Tormentine. The petition stated that the mails and passengers from this Province, and also from the other British colonies, the U. States and England, for P. E. Island, were obliged during the winter to cross on the ice from Cape Tormentine to Cape Traverse; that the passage is always attended with danger from drifting ice, and often also from snow storms and thick weather. That this danger would be very considerably lessened by the erection of the Fog Bells and Light House, above mentioned.

The Hon. Mr. McCully presented a petition from Daniel Crow and 143 others, inhabitants of the township of Onslow, praying for the appointment of Trustees of Globe Lands in that neighbourhood.

## MINES AND MINERALS.

Hon. Receiver General, by command of his Excellency, laid on the table of the House a correspondence between the Imperial and Provincial governments, extending from the 12th of April, 1855, to the 4th of January, 1856, relative to the Mines and Minerals of this Province.

The most important of these papers are a despatch from the Lieut. Governor, of April 12th, 1855, enclosing three resolutions passed on the 4th of that month by the Assembly, on the right of the General Mining Association (denied by the House of Assembly) to obtain the completion of the proposed new lease of the Mines and Minerals of the Province, and a despatch of the 17th of August, 1853, from Sir William Molesworth to the Lieutenant Governor, enclosing a copy of the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor General of England, on a case submitted to them by Sir George Grey, on the rights of the General Mining Association of Nova Scotia. The case itself was also enclosed. It appeared from this opinion that the rights of the Association expressly saved by the Acts under which Her Majesty made over her right to public lands in Nova Scotia, to the Assembly, were those declared by the minutes of 1845, and expressed in the agreement of 1849. It appeared to be questionable whether the legal interest in the term originally granted to the Duke of York, is, or is not vested in the Association, but it was clear at all events that the reversion of the lands and mines, is vested in the Assembly, and that therefore the new lease to the Association (to be valid) must be executed under the authority of the Assembly. By the last despatch on the subject (that of the 4th of January, 1856) the right of the Assembly to have a new lease submitted to them, and of the Lieut. Governor, to postpone taking any steps until the draft lease arrives is distinctly recognized.

Hon. Mr. McCully.—I congratulate the people of Nova Scotia on the position which this matter has assumed. The law officers of the crown have stated that the Mining Association have an equitable right to a renewal of the law. I do not deny that, but I assert

that the people of Nova Scotia have also an equitable excuse for not renewing this lease. Any Government would be true to the best interests of the country, that considering the grievous wrong that has been done to the people of Nova Scotia by the British Government, in leasing these mines and minerals, would consent to renew that lease without seeing that the Province is indemnified for that wrong. I do not wish to say anything hostile to the Association. They have expended large sums of money in developing the resources of this country, and they ought not to be injured. The crown by the act of 1849 divested itself of all its interest in the mines and minerals, and in consequence of that circumstance the Government of Nova Scotia can call upon the British Government, and say to them "go and do these people justice."

The crown of England must now compensate the Association for the injury done by the non-renewal of the lease. This is one of the most important subjects that can claim our attention, and this is the first time that the people of Nova Scotia have had an opportunity of dealing with the question at all. I think that the Province should withhold its assent from that lease until the British Government have made us amends for the gross wrong which they have done us. The lease of 1826 should not have been made then—this lease should not be made now.

Hon. Mr. Almon.—I am happy to hear the sentiments of the hon. gentleman who has just sat down, with regard to the equitable rights of the Mining Association. As, however, we are not in possession of all the facts of the case, it will perhaps be well for us not to enter into the question fully just now. On the arrival of this draft lease (which has not been sent, but which I have no doubt will be forwarded to us) we can fully discuss the whole matter. The question, however, for our consideration appears to me not to be exactly that which is put by the hon. gentleman. The question appears to me to be this:—In 1849 the casual and territorial revenues of this Province were made over by Her Majesty in exchange for a civil list. Her Majesty prior to this transfer had agreed to lease these Mines to the General Mining Association. The lease was not exactly made out, but all the details of it were perfectly understood by all the parties in England.

It was a mere oversight on the part of the Crown, giving assent to the act of 1849, not to provide for the renewal of the lease to the Association. The question for this Province to consider is, whether there is not an express agreement on the part of Her Majesty to perform a certain act—to complete the agreement.

Hon. Mr. McCully.—Let Her Majesty complete it then.

Hon. Mr. Almon.—If the whole matter is simply that Her Majesty had agreed to do a certain act, and by mere oversight had not done it, it seems to me that we have quite a new feature in the case; and should not the Province confirm the intention of Her Majesty?

Hon. Mr. Bell.—I regret that I have not heard the whole of this discussion—the hon. gentleman had just retired—but I may remark that while in England I had an interview with Earl Grey on the subject of the Mines and Minerals; and in consequence of my representations, I obtained a promise that any mines which the Mining Association did not open after twelve months' notice, might be opened and worked by any person who was willing to lease them.

Hon. Mr. Fairbanks.—I have observed several such notices in the Gazette, and wish to know whether leases have been granted to any of the applicants; and if none have been granted, why not.

Hon. Receiver General.—I think the reason is because the parties have not made the requisite application at the expiration of the twelve months. I will however, if the hon. gentleman wishes, ascertain the real cause.

Hon. Mr. McCully.—I wish, sir, to call the attention of the Government to the census. According to the existing law, a census shall be taken this year. The census taken in 1851 was not considered reliable by the people of this country. There are good reasons for supposing that it was in many respects inaccurate. I would suggest that a committee should be appointed on this subject, as there is nothing more important to the development of the resources of the country, than that the people should have under their control those facts which are embraced in a correctly taken census. In all parts of the civilized world the taking of a public census engrossed the attention of public men.—The act of 1851 provides that two members of the Executive Council, together with the Financial Secretary, shall constitute a board of statistics. The duties of this board being very onerous, and falling principally on the Financial Secretary, an immense amount of labor was imposed on this officer. It is to be hoped that the census this year will be one of a reliable character, as nothing is of such importance, in guiding us in our legislation, as these statistics. If no action be taken by the Government, I shall bring the subject again before the House, when I shall state my views on it more fully. I think there should be a joint committee of both Houses appointed on this matter.

Hon. Receiver General.—The Government had the subject under their consideration, and are aware of the difficulties attending the taking of the census under the present law. A measure will probably be submitted which will remove these difficulties, as well as provide for the means of paying the enumerators. The Government think that five years is too short a period to intervene between the taking of the different censuses of this Province.

House adjourned until 2 p. m., on Tuesday next the 19th inst.

TUESDAY, Feb. 19.

Anselm F. Comeau, Esq., was introduced by the Hon. Messrs. Archibald and M'Keen, and having presented his Mandamus appointing him a member of this House, the oath of allegiance was administered to him by the Hon. Provincial Secretary. After receiving the congratulations of the members present, the Hon. gentleman took his seat.

## SWORD OF HONOR TO THE HERO OF KARS.

The House of Assembly, by message, informed this House that they had passed the following resolution, in which they requested the concurrence of the House:—

Resolved, that His Excellency, the Lieut. Governor be respectfully requested to expend 150 guineas in the purchase of a sword to be presented to General Williams as a mark of the high esteem in which his character as a man and a soldier, and more especially his heroic courage and constancy in the defence of Kars, are held by the Legislature of this his native province; and this House will provide for the same during its present session.

It was moved by the Hon. Receiver General, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fairbanks.

Hon. Mr. McCully.—Before that resolution passes, I should like to say one word about it. It is not often that we have an opportunity of eulogizing any of our fellow-countrymen either as philosophers, orators, or heroes, and I gladly embrace this opportunity of expressing my hearty acquiescence in that resolution. That a native of Nova Scotia should have distinguished himself as Gen. Williams has, is a matter of proud congratulation to every one who has the honor of claiming Nova Scotia as the land of his birth. At the present moment a passing cloud may seem to have dimmed the brilliancy of his career, yet let it be remembered

"Who noble ends by noble means obtains,  
Or falling, smiles in exiles or in chains:  
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed  
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed."

I doubt not but that when the historian records the names of those who have distinguished themselves in the present war, the name of General Williams will stand high on the scroll of fame. Nova Scotia ought to be proud that one of her sons has so distinguished himself in that great contest in which almost all the great nations of the earth are engaged. The bravery and constancy displayed by that gallant officer in the defence of Kars, when the Russian hordes made that celebrated attack, heroically repulsed, are mentioned with admiration throughout the whole civilized world, and have covered his career with glory. I only wish we had a more substantial proof to offer him of our admiration of his bravery.

The Hon. Dr. Grigor suggested the propriety of having the blade of the sword made of Nova Scotia steel. The Resolution was then read the second time, and passed unanimously.

The Clerk was then sent to the House of Assembly to inform them that this House had unanimously agreed to the Resolution.

## POSTAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.

A despatch of 26th June, 1855, stated that in future a British rate of 1d. postage will be levied on all papers sent to the colonies from the United Kingdom.

Also a despatch of 3rd September, 1855, stating that in future such newspapers, although still liable to the 1d. postage, need not as heretofore required, bear the impressed stamp devoting the stamp duty, the stamp being neither required nor being counted as postage, it being presumed that where it is employed it has already served for the transmission of the newspaper within the United Kingdom.

## Correspondence.

FOR THE CHURCH TIMES.

LA PRAIRIE, MTSQUODONCIT, Feb. 15, 1856.

SIR,—A short time ago the Churchwardens of our Church received per post a printed paper addressed to them officially but without any signature, not even the Printer's name, and postage unpaid, containing a most scandalous and libellous attack upon our Bishop and Clergy, as well as those of the Sister Provinces, on account of their endeavours to form Diocesan Synods of both Clergy and Laity. As the production was considered to proceed from a very malignant or moonstricken source, they did not consider it worth noticing. I perceive by your Paper of the 9th Feb that the Churchwardens of Manchester have been equally favored, and have given such a reply as will I think prevent a renewal of the attempt in that quarter. Finding that our Churchwardens did not take any notice of this mischievous and intended missile, I have by the last post been honored by having a copy directed to me—the only clue as to whence it came is the Kentville postmark—although it is not printed as a circular yet it would appear that it has been pretty generally circulated, and as it might possibly do some harm among those who are uninformed on these points I am induced to make the following remarks upon it through the medium of your Paper. All anonymous attacks particularly those without even the Printer's name, I look upon as cowardly and base. The paper in question I consider as malicious, vile, and false in its allegations—I can hardly consider it as the production of a member of our Church, if it is not I pity the author—if it is the more the pity. Had it not been anonymous I should have returned it per post, that the author and myself (though I trust as wide a part as the Poles in this matter) might have reciprocity of feeling on the subject of postage.

I remain  
H. A. CLADWICK.

## News Department.

Foreign Papers by Steamer Canada, Feb. 2.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor then handed the Speech to the Queen, which was as follows:—

*My Lords and Gentlemen,—*

Since the close of the last Session of Parliament, the arms of the Allies have achieved a signal and most important success. Sebastopol, the great stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea, has yielded to the persevering constancy and to the daring bravery of the Allied forces. The naval and military preparations for the ensuing year have necessarily occupied my serious attention; but while determined to omit no effort which could give vigor to the operations of the war, I have deemed it my duty not to decline any overtures which might reasonably afford a prospect of a safe and honourable peace. Accordingly, when the Emperor of Austria lately offered to myself and to my august ally, the Emperor of the French, to employ his good offices with the Emperor of Russia, with a view to endeavor to bring about an amicable adjustment of the matters at issue between the contending Powers, I consented, in concert with my Allies, to accept the offer just made; and I have the satisfaction to inform you that certain conditions have been agreed upon which I hope may prove the foundation of a general treaty of peace.

Negotiations for such a Treaty will shortly be opened in Paris.

In conducting those negotiations I shall be careful not to lose sight of the object for which the War was undertaken; and I shall deem it right in no degree to relax my Naval and Military preparations until a satisfactory Treaty of Peace shall have been concluded.

Although the War on which I am engaged was brought on by events in the South of Europe, my attention has not been withdrawn from the state of things in the North, and, in conjunction with the Emperor of the French, I have concluded, with the King of Sweden and Norway, a Treaty containing defensive engagements applicable to his dominions, and tending to the preservation of the balance of power in that part of Europe.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—*

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. You will find them framed in such a manner as to provide for the exigencies of War, if Peace should unfortunately not be concluded.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,—*

It is gratifying to me to observe that notwithstanding the pressure of the War, and the burthens and sacrifices which it has unavoidably imposed upon my people, the resources of my Empire remain unimpaired. I rely with confidence on the manly spirit and enlightened patriotism of my loyal subjects for a continuance of that support which they have so nobly afforded me, and they may be assured that I shall not call upon them for exertions beyond what may be required by a due regard for the great interests, the honor, and the dignity of the Empire.

There are many subjects connected with internal improvement which I recommend to your attentive consideration.

The difference which exists in several important particulars between the Commercial Laws of Scotland and those of the other parts of the United Kingdom, has occasioned inconvenience to a large portion of my subjects engaged in trade. Measures will be proposed to you for remedying this evil.

Measures will also be proposed to you for improving the laws relating to partnership by simplifying those laws, and thus rendering more easy the employment of capital in commerce.

The system under which Merchant Shipping is liable to pay local dues and passing tolls has been the subject of much complaint. Measures will be proposed to you for affording relief in regard to those matters.

Other important measures for improving the law in Great Britain and Ireland will be proposed to you, which will, I doubt not, receive your attentive consideration.

Upon these, and all other matters upon which you may deliberate, I fervently pray that the blessings of Divine Providence may favor your councils, and guide them to the promotion of the great object of my unvarying solicitude, the welfare and the happiness of my people.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Speech her Majesty and suite left the house.

## WELCOME TO ADMIRAL LYONS.

On Monday the inhabitants of Christchurch, Hampshire, gave a hearty welcome to Admiral Lyons, their fellow-townman, who was born there on the 21st November, 1790. The gallant Admiral has been staying with his cousin, Admiral Walcott, the local representative, and resident in the neighbourhood. An address was presented on hustings erected in the centre of the town; to which the gallant Admiral, attended by his relatives (including Lord Arundel and Surrey, his son-in-law, and Lord Maltravers, his grandson), and friends was escorted in procession. The day was singularly auspicious, the neighbouring gentry for miles round were attracted to the scene, and the town presented an almost endless series of banners and triumphal arches:—

Admiral Walcott read the address, which congratulated Sir Edmund on revisiting the scene of his birth, after an eventful life spent chiefly abroad in the service of his country. It also related his rise, step by step, in his profession, until he succeeded to the command of the English fleet in the Black Sea, and how, among other exploits, without the loss of a single ship or a single life, he succeeded in conveying the army from Varna and landing it in the Crimea, where again he performed essential service to the country by the unanimity of his co-operation with the land forces, by the emulation he inspired, and the example he gave, and by the cordiality of his intercourse with our allies. It likewise complimented him for the heroic devotion which he breathed into the officers and seamen of the fleet, whom he never led but to victory, as at Kerch and Kinburn.

The Earl of Malmesbury elaborated the doeds recorded in the address, with much eulogy of the Admiral's gallantry. In reply, the feelings of the courageous sailor got the better of him, when he spoke of the position of every man of the fleet in the welcome he had received.

A luncheon followed, at which the Earl of Malmesbury presided, and, in proposing the health of the hero of the day, spoke of the unprepared state of the country for war when it was first entered upon: in illustration of which, he stated, when he accepted office in 1852 there was not fifty guns fit for service. Not only that, "the carriages of those guns were in such imperfect state that, at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, when it was necessary that an escort of seventeen guns should attend his obsequies as a deceased Field-Marshal, it was some considerable time before that number could be found in a sufficient state of repair to travel safely the requisite distance over the streets of London." The noble lord spoke also of the ignorant calumny of some, and the personal pique and cruel jealousies of others, that caused the commanders sleepless nights and harassing days of mental fatigue supported only by an approving conscience, which should say to them, as he said now to his gallant friend, "You have done your duty." (Cheers.)

Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons replied in a most interesting speech, giving a graphic account of the personal observation of the battles fought by the soldiers. He said—"My lords, ladies, and gentlemen, you have done me the honour of associating my name with the names of those who have distinguished themselves in the Crimean campaign. I only wish that I felt myself deserving of the praise that you have so kindly bestowed upon me. But all I pretend to is an honest and earnest desire to do my duty to my Sovereign and to my country to the best of my humble ability. (Cheers.) The nature of the present war is such as to afford but few opportunities to fleets or large ships to take any prominent or distinguished part. In the Black Sea the Russian fleet has been self-annihilated, and we had the mortification of seeing their ships of war sunk beneath the waves by their own hands instead of by our broadsides. In the Baltic, again, the enemy's fleet has lain at anchor, secure under the shadow of their own granite walls and stupendous batteries. The commanders-in-chief in the Baltic have had to report many daring and successful exploits performed by the officers and men under their command, and I, on my part, have had the satisfaction of reporting what has taken place in the Sea of Azoff, where I think I may say, without any fear of contradiction, and with perfect safety, that the exertions of the commanders-in-chief have been seconded by as gallant a band of young officers as ever went forth in the service of their country. (Cheers.) And here, perhaps, it may not be irrelevant to say that, in the course of our expedition there, a letter was intercepted from the Emperor, in which his Imperial Majesty emphatically declared that he would almost as soon see the allies in his palace at St. Petersburg as in the Sea of Azoff. I should be ungrateful if I did not on this occasion

acknowledge the good services of the officers and men under my command, which showed itself in nothing more than in a hearty co-operation with the army. They conveyed the troops to the shores of the Crimea; they landed them there; they supplied them with food and material to carry on the siege for eleven months; nor was their sympathy ever wanting in the hour of sickness and suffering; and thus was fostered that kindly feeling between the two services which has from time to time brought forth such good fruits during this memorable campaign. (Cheers.) We saw from the decks of our ships the battle of the Alma. General Borquet, with the French division, passed almost within hail of the *Agamemnon*, and anything finer than his attack on the enemy's lines could scarcely be conceived. We saw the British army ford the Alma and form on the opposite bank under cover of the artillery, which, on that occasion, as on all others, peculiarly distinguished themselves throughout the Crimean campaign. We saw them also capture the position of the enemy, which the Russians thought impossible to be carried by any troops in the world. We saw them advance to the attack, and so striking was that movement that General Canrobert, at that time second in command of the French army, told me afterwards that he could only compare it to an English red brick wall supernaturally lifted up from the ground and propelled forward, so steady, so unwavering, and so irresistible was that attack. (Cheers.) I saw likewise the charge at Balaclava, and, however that may be criticised in a strategical point of view, I believe that it will go down to history as one of the finest and most brilliant cavalry charges that was ever made since the world began. (Cheers.) No man could have seen that chivalrous action, as I did, without feeling proud of his country and grateful to the gallant band who engaged in it. And at the battle of Inkermann, again, I had a still closer view of that memorable conflict. On that day great and heroic deeds were performed. Each man in the French and English army fought as if the fate of the battle and the honour of the allies depended on his own individual exertions. (Cheers.) And great and glorious were the results, and I should think of it to the end of my days with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction, did there not come with it the alloy of the battle-field; but that is the natural and inseparable concomitant of war. We saw, too, from the decks of our ships, the final attack on Sebastopol, in which, however, a violent gale of wind prevented us taking part. We saw all the alternations of the struggle of three hours, which terminated so triumphantly for the allies. We saw the French rush out from their trenches into the Malakoff. We saw also their attack on the Little Redan, where, after performing prodigies of valour, they were unable to maintain a position. The attack on the Great Redan was, to some extent, concealed from our view by the intervening hills, but I am well acquainted with the position and the circumstances of the attack, and here I may perhaps be permitted to say, in reference to it, that while our brave allies, the French, favoured by the nature of the ground and protected by the fire of the English batteries, were enabled to carry their sap within thirty or forty yards of the Malakoff, it was not so with our troops. Every step they took was enfiladed by the enemy's batteries, and they were unable to approach nearer than from 220 to 250 yards of the Great Redan. Nevertheless, our troops, when called upon, rushed out of the trenches to the attack, and although decimated, and more than decimated, in the passage across the intervening ground, they succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the battery, and would probably have retained it, but they found that, unlike the Malakoff, which was encircled all round, the Redan was open in the rear, and thus the enemy was enabled to pour in an overwhelming body of troops, and so to recover the position as often as it was wrenched from them. There is another circumstance, also, which is not generally known, but of the truth of which I assured myself by asking General Niel the other day in Paris. When the French made their unsuccessful attack on the 18th of June, it was only discovered afterwards that they had only spiked the enemy's guns imperfectly, which in their retreat were unavoidably turned upon our allies. A more positive order on this subject was subsequently issued, and on the 8th of September all the guns in the Redan were too effectually spiked by the English, and thus rendered useless to repel the advances of the enemy's hordes from the rear. It was utterly impossible to withstand the overpowering numbers that rushed in. But I glory in being able to say that never was British courage more conspicuously displayed than on that day. (Loud cheers.) The example of the gallant Welsford, who fell gloriously in the action, and of the brave Hand-

cock, who was killed at the head of his corps, will never be forgotten; still less that of General Windham, who, amid a shower of bullets, and as if he had a charmed life, stood unsifted on the ramparts, urging on his men to the attack. (Cheers.) It may be said of them, as Lord St. Vincent said of Lord Nelson after his temporary want of success in his attack with gunboats on Boulogne—"It is not in mortals to command success, but you have done more, you have deserved it." The result of all these heroic deeds is that the allies stand on vantage ground on the eve of negotiations. If these negotiations terminate in a safe and honourable peace, and comprise effectual guarantees for ensuring its permanence, then all the objects of the war will be attained. But we must not forget the proverb, "Si vis pacem para bellum." There will be no relaxation on our parts in preparing for a continuance of the war, so that, if they will not listen to reason and shall prevent peace being made, we may look confidently, through the blessing of God and a righteous cause, to another glorious campaign. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, I have spoken hitherto of the horrors and glories of war. I would now venture to mention an episode in the last campaign of a character that will come home to the hearts of all persons residing in Hampshire and this immediate neighbourhood with peculiar interest—I speak of the benevolent acts of Miss Nightingale and of the ladies with whom she has been associated in her works of mercy in the East. (Cheers.) I speak with knowledge of the facts when I tell you that it has fallen to the lot of but few women to do the good that they have done. To dilate on those acts would be superfluous; no tongue can do justice to them; but I trust they are registered in heaven, as I know they are engraved on the hearts of thousands of their countrymen. (Loud cheers.) I hope you will do me the justice to believe that it is impossible for any man to feel more sensibly than I do of the honour which has been paid to me, not only in this room but out of doors, and I shall return to my command with an increased desire, if that be possible, to do my duty. (Cheers.)

The announcement of the acceptance by Russia of the terms of peace, was hailed by the English press with somewhat less cordiality than in Paris. *The Times*, doubtful of the sincerity of Russia, makes out, however, that anyhow a debt is due to Lord Palmerston which ought to be at once discharged. "Compare our position now with our position last April, when Gladstone, Graham, and Herbert, terrified at the effects of their own counsels, and unmanned by the contemplation of the disasters for which they were responsible, were urging a base and ignominious peace; and when Lord John Russell, in the character of Ambassador, was but too faithfully seconding their efforts to degrade and ruin us in the Senate. To the courage, the foresight, the unflinching firmness and unsleeping vigilance of Lord Palmerston we owe it that we escaped that danger and that disgrace which were so much nearer to us than we supposed, and that we are now in a condition to conclude a peace or to wage a war, of neither of which any honest English heart will have cause to be ashamed. Such a peace will be a suitable termination to the long epoch of a life devoted, with but little support from political party or popular sympathy, to thwarting, counteracting, and overthrowing the designs of Russia, to frustrating and foiling her at every point, with a firmness and pertinacity not unworthy of the great founder of the liberties of Europe, whose name has just been illustrated by the pen of the most eloquent of our historians."

*The Morning Post*, the Premier's organ, warns us that the five proposals, as accepted by Russia, do not contain on the face of them all that the Western Powers consider necessary for their safe entrance upon negotiation. "When the cabinet of Vienna applied to England and France to know the terms upon which they would consent to make peace with Russia, a direct and distinct reply was given. Upon that reply Austria founded the proposals which Russia has accepted; but she has not represented to the Czar the whole and exact tenour of our demands, and it would not be fair in us, nor indeed just, either to ourselves or to Russia, to enter upon discussions before the preliminaries have been arranged so clearly and unmistakably that Russia, on the one hand, may not have it in her power to pretend that we have entrapped her into negotiations without making her fully aware of their importance; or we, on the other, be open to the manoeuvres of the adroit diplomacy which has already, in former instances, so cleverly amused our Ministers. To take an example. In the Austrian proposals, the name of the Island Islands is never mentioned; but, neverthe-

less, we believe it will be found that Lord Clarendon had emphatically stated to the Cabinet of Vienna that we must insist upon Russia's binding herself not to rebuild Bomarsund. This resolve, justifiable on the ground of military success, and requisite as a matter of high import to the well being of Europe, becomes imperative, when it is remembered that we have only recently concluded an alliance with Sweden, and that it is our bounden duty not to leave our ally at the mercy of Russia, nor to permit the re-erection of a huge and menacing fortress within one hundred miles of Stockholm. Under these circumstances, then, it will be the duty of the belligerents to negotiate negotiations can be entered upon, to signify the intentions to Russia, and to require her acceptance of proposals totally free from the possibility of misinterpretation. These proposals we trust, will have the support of Austria and the German Powers, and will, we are confident, meet with acceptance at St. Petersburg, if Russia be now really alive to her own interest and anxious for the welfare of Europe. If they are accepted, the negotiations will follow, but not at Vienna, nor Paris nor London. All preliminaries being once satisfactorily adjusted, some more fit place will be appropriated for the conduct of conferences.

*The Morning Post* of Monday stated that a protocol will be signed almost immediately at Vienna by the representatives of England, France, Austria, and Russia, recording the fact of the acceptance of the Austrian proposals by the Cabinet of Russia, and fixing a date for the opening of conferences upon the basis of those proposals. The conferences will take place in about three weeks from this time, at Paris, which capital was simultaneously proposed as the seat of negotiation both by England and Russia. Plenipotentiaries will be immediately appointed by the Powers concerned. Lords Clarendon and Cowley will represent England. The perfect accord which subsists between France and England on the important and vital questions to be submitted to these conferences, makes it certain that they will be opened under the most favourable auspices, and we trust they may issue in the happiest results.

*The Post* this morning, with its mark of semi-official type, declares "emphatically" that "Prussia will not be admitted to the Conferences; and, whatever may be the impression at Berlin on the subject, it is not true that France has withdrawn her opposition, nor that the British Cabinet alone raise obstacles":—

"The belligerents only, with Austria as the mediating Power, can take part in the conferences which are about to open at Paris. Prussia having chosen to take no part in the war, and having no recognised status as a mediator, must be content to see the other powers of Europe ignore an influence which she has allowed to lie dormant, good offices which she has never exercised, and a position in Europe as a first-rate power, which Prussia herself has voluntarily abandoned.

"It is not unlikely that, if a treaty of peace be concluded, that then Prussia may be invited to give her signature to a document of such European importance, but in its framing she can take no part."

*The Debats* says that France will be represented by Count Walewski and Baron Bourqueney; Russia, by Baron Brunow and Count Orloff; England, Lord Clarendon and Lord Cowley; Austria, Count Baal and Prince Lichtenstein; and Sarlinia, M. Massimo d'Azoglio.

The fifth volume of Mr. Macaulay's *History of England* has been committed to the printer.—*Edinburg Express*.

A sad story is recounted by the *Essex Gazette*. John Burgess, an old shoemaker of Lowestoft, was expecting his son home from the Crimea after an absence of between three and four years. He had been disappointed in meeting him two or three nights, and on Tuesday was again on his way down to the station to meet the 10 p. m. train. The son on his way up met the father, but neither appeared fully to recognise each other, until the son said, "Hold hard, father, don't be in a hurry," when he stopped and said, "Good God! is that you, John!" They walked on together, when the son wished the father to go forward and break the news of his arrival to his mother, but when the son reached home he found his poor father a corpse on the floor. On returning, he had opened the door and exclaimed, "Good God! Maria, John —" and fell down dead before finishing the sentence. The joy he experienced on the return of his son was more than his frame could bear.

Prayers were offered up last Sunday in the cathedral and churches of Bristol for the Lord Bishop of the diocese, who remains, we regret to say, in an anxious state.—*London Guardian*, Jan. 30.

**MONEY MARKET, Jan. 30, One p. m.**—Consols opened on Wednesday at 90 to 1/2, and with some little fluctuation, having continued to advance under the improved prospects for peace. On Friday they receded, owing to an increased demand for money, but recovered the next day, and on Monday advanced to 91 1/2 for money and 92 to 1/2 for the account of the 11th March. There was diminished buoyancy, however, yesterday, and the closing official quotations were 91 1/2 to 1/2 for money, and 91 1/2 to 1/2 for the 7th of February; for the account of the 11th of March, 92.

## RUSSIA.

We have little reliable news as to the progress of the question of peace. Anecdotes and gossip abound, but they must be taken with a very modest estimate as to their value. A despatch from Vienna, Saturday, says—

"Russia proposes that the preliminaries of peace shall be signed at Paris. She also expresses a strong desire to conclude peace as speedily as possible."

Other reports state that it will be impossible for the conferences to open before the end of February, on account of the necessity of waiting for the Turkish Plenipotentiary to make his way to Paris. It is also asserted that the interpretation of the fifth point includes a Russian pledge not to rebuild Bomarsund, and the establishment of consuls in the Russian ports of the Black Sea.

The following is a translation of a circular, dated St. Petersburg, Jan. 16, issued by the Russian Government to its diplomatic agents, in which it announces the acceptance of the Austrian proposals:—

"Public opinion in Europe has been strongly excited by the intelligence that propositions for peace concerted between the allied Powers and Austria had been transmitted to St. Petersburg through the intervention of the Cabinet of Vienna.

"Already the Imperial Cabinet, upon its side, had made a step in the path of conciliation, by pointing out in a despatch bearing date of the 11th (23rd) of December, published in all the foreign journals, the sacrifices which it was prepared to make, with a view to the restoration of peace.

"This twofold proceeding proved the existence on either side of a desire to profit by the compulsory cessation imposed by the rigour of the season of the military operations, in order to respond to the unanimous wishes which were everywhere manifested in favour of a speedy peace.

"In the despatch cited above, the Imperial Government had taken for basis the four points of guarantee admitted by the Conferences at Vienna, and had proposed, with regard to the Third Point—which had led to the rupture of the Conferences—a solution which differed rather in form than in substance from the one put forward at that epoch by the allied Powers.

"The propositions transmitted to-day by the Austrian Government speak of the same fundamental proposition—that is to say, the neutralisation of the Black Sea by a direct treaty between Russia and the Porte, to regulate by common agreement the number of ships of war which each of the adjacent Powers reserves the right of maintaining for the security of its coasts. They only differ appreciably from those contained in the despatch of the 11th (23rd) of December by the proposal for rectifying the frontier between Moldavia and Bessarabia, in exchange for the places on the Russian territory in the actual occupation of the enemy.

"This is not the place to inquire if these propositions unite the conditions necessary for ensuring the repose of the East and the security of Europe, rather than those of the Russian Government. It is sufficient here to establish the point, that at last an agreement has been actually arrived at on many of the fundamental bases for peace.

"Due regard being had to this agreement, to the wishes manifested by the whole of Europe, and to the existence of a coalition the tendency of which was every day to assume larger proportions, and considering the sacrifices which a protraction of the war imposes upon Russia, the Imperial Government has deemed it its duty not to delay by accessory discussions a work the success of which would respond to its heartfelt wishes.

"It has, in consequence, just given its adhesion to the propositions transmitted by the Austrian Government as a project of preliminaries for negotiations for peace.

"By the energy of its attitude in the face of a formidable coalition, Russia has given a measure of the sacrifices which she is prepared to make to defend her honour and dignity; by this act of moderation the Imperial Government gives at the same time a new proof of its sincere desire to arrest the effusion of blood, to conclude a struggle so grievous to civilization and humanity, and to restore to Russia and to Europe the blessings of peace.

"It has a right to expect that the opinion of all civilized nations will appreciate the act."

If we are to believe the *Independence Belge*, since the allied squadrons have withdrawn from the Gulf of Finland, and thanks to the unusual mildness of a winter, about a hundred vessels of all nations have succeeded in landing their cargoes at Riga, from whence foreign goods are conveyed into the interior of the country. Salt, especially, which was in great demand, has fallen 75 per cent., and great stores of Russian macabaudine, unable to find a market, have been left to rot.

Prince Gortschakoff arrived at St. Petersburg from the Crimea, on the 24th.

General Mouravieff, returning from the campaign against Kara, made his triumphal entry into Tils on the 19th December. General Williams has been sent on to Moscow.

## The Church Times.

HALIFAX, SATURDAY, FEB'Y. 23, 1856.

### THE DITCHER AND DENISON CASE.

The following abstract of the progress of this case in the Court of Queen's Bench, will be interesting to some of our readers, who are curious about the disputes which party spirit give rise to, in the Church. The Archbishop of Canterbury by permitting proceedings in the first instance, has most reluctantly at length, been made a judge in the cause, fully convinced as his Grace at the same time is, that its decision can have no weight in determining questions of doctrine, or that any subsequent proceedings on appeal, or otherwise, in the present condition of the Church, could have that effect. Convocation would appear to be the proper tribunal for the settlement of all such disputes, if indeed it be possible to decide them on the ground of the phrase of doctrine implicated not being recognized by any interpretation of the articles or rubrics of the Church. The question in this case is between the dogmatic teaching of a party represented by Mr. Ditcher, and the opinions of an individual, Dr. Denison, relative to the Holy Communion—Mr. Ditcher challenging the doctrine preached by Dr. Denison as peculiar, not the teaching of the Church, and heterodox; and the latter justifying his opinions. There is just a mere possibility that the Archbishop has a discretion to stop the proceedings by way of return to the mandamus. The question of discretion was ably argued for his Grace by Sir F. Thesiger, but the space at our disposal forbids us to give more of the proceedings than is necessary to show the progress of the case:—

The argument in the case of "Ditcher v. the Archbishop of Canterbury," in the matter of Archdeacon Denison, came on in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. Sir F. Thesiger showed cause against a rule which had been obtained in this case by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, calling upon his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not issue, directed to him, commanding him to require, by writing, under his hand, the Venerable George Anthony Denison, Archdeacon of Taunton, and Vicar of East Brent, in the county of Somerset, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, to appear either in person or by law-agent, duly appointed, before him, at a time and place therein named, according to the provisions of the statute of the 3rd and 4th of Vic. chap. 86; and further, to proceed in the matter of the charge or complaint of the Rev. Joseph Ditcher against the said Archdeacon Denison:—

The learned counsel said he appeared for his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury—Archdeacon Denison, on whom the rule had been served, being represented by his own counsel. This case, as Lord Campbell had expressed when the application for the rule was made, was one of very considerable importance, and one in which the decision was undoubtedly looked forward to with very great anxiety. The Archbishop entertained a very strong opinion that, upon the matter in question, he was intrusted with a discretion by the Act of Parliament. He considered that it would not be for the good of the Church to institute these proceedings, and he declined to assist the Rev. J. Ditcher, and to advance his proceedings at all, unless he was compelled to do so by a court of law. Whether the Archbishop was right or wrong in the opinion he entertained, that the matter was within his discretion, there still remained a very serious question for the consideration of their lordships. Even supposing they should think it was not within his discretion, he (Sir F. Thesiger) believed that, under the circumstances of the case, they would be very reluctant to constrain the Archbishop to proceed, unless they felt that it was his imperative duty to do so. A *mandamus* was not a writ of right, but a prerogative writ, and the granting or withholding it was within the discretion of the Court.

Lord Campbell—That is the general rule.

Mr. H. Mill said he was instructed by Archdeacon Denison to appear before their lordships in obedience to the rule, and to say that, as far as he was personally concerned, he did not shrink in any way from meeting the charges which had been made against him, and justifying his conduct. As to the ground of the present discussion, the Archdeacon had nothing whatever to do: all he desired him to state was, that he would meet the charges in any court legally constituted, and which would have a right to decide the question which would be submitted to it, and he (Mr. H. Mill) would only offer one suggestion, viz., whether the tribunal before which this case would be brought could be one of that description? If the act meant that the party complaining must be a party aggrieved, then the

proceedings which had hitherto taken place were not statutable proceedings. This was a grave matter for the consideration of the Court, for undoubtedly these proceedings would entail considerable, and give rise to a vast amount of irritation; and, unless there was clear authority, the very object in view, of having a complete sentence pronounced by a properly authorized tribunal, would fail.

Sir F. Kelly was about to address the court in support of the rule, when

Lord Campbell said—We are all of opinion that the writ should go. If you wish us to express our deliberate opinion, we are ready to do so, if the parties will agree to be bound by it; but, otherwise, all we say at present is this, that there is sufficient ground for the *mandamus* to issue.

Sir F. Kelly—I think, then, my lord, I shall best discharge my duty by simply praying that the rule may be made absolute.

Lord Campbell—Then let the rule be made absolute. Sir F. Kelly—Perhaps I may be permitted to say, before I sit down, that I must acknowledge with perfect simplicity that the Archbishop of Canterbury, in all he has done throughout these proceedings, has acted *optima fide*, and with an earnest desire at once to do justice and promote the best interests of the Church.

Lord Campbell—I have not the smallest doubt that his Grace proceeded *optima fide*, and with a view to the good of the Church over which he presides; but with the most profound respect and reverence for his sacred character and high position, I must express my regret that he did not exercise his discretion in the first instance, and refuse to proceed upon the complaint of the Rev. J. Ditcher. If, following the example of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, he had so refused, I think it would have been well for the Church of England.

Mr. Sumner—Will your lordship allow me to make one observation, merely as to the reason—

Mr. Justice Coleridge—We can not, Mr. Sumner. Rule absolute.—*London Guardian*, Jan. 30.

We are glad to learn that a meeting of the friends of the National School took place on Friday week, which was very satisfactory with reference to the future hopes and prospects of that useful Institution. A School where nearly 200 children of both sexes receive the benefit of a good English education, in many instances free, and in others, at a nominal rate, and where the system of teaching is of the best, and where many of the present generation among us have been solely educated, has claims to the protection, not only of the religious body more immediately concerned, but of the country generally. If we have had occasion for reflection in general terms upon the neglect in this particular, we are glad of the opportunity to notice a contrary spirit, and we trust that hereafter, we shall have to chronicle nothing save special acts of support, well intended, and wisely administered on its behalf. Only let us be united in forwarding what is good, and we shall accomplish great things—without that requisite we shall be about as strong as a rope of sand. The Committee appointed is one that we have good reason to believe will do their duty faithfully. They are Messrs. Henry Pryor, Jno. Silver, Benj. Sulter, W. Townsend, M. M'Ilreith, Wm. Metzler, B. J. Lordly.

### B. M. S. CANADA.

It is to be hoped that a safe and honorable peace will be the result of the Conference at Paris, and yet we see nothing in the news received by the English mail, that can lead us to believe that Great Britain and France intend to propose terms that shall prove to the world that Russia is either humbled or powerless. All that seems to have been effected to deter her from the prosecution of her ambitious designs, is the destruction of one half of Sebastopol. Russian territory in the Crimea will be respected in the negotiations for peace. Odessa, Kinburn, Nicolaiff, will remain as they were. Some stipulations with reference to the opening of the Danube to general intercourse, and the freedom of navigation of the Black Sea, and some new arrangement of the Government of the Principalities, are the only security against further encroachments of the great northern power. Granted that these precautions answer a present purpose, it must be evident that they can only be effective while the alliance of France and England continues to prevent their infringement by Russia, and should this alliance terminate or be weakened by the interests of either party tending in an opposite direction, there is nothing to hinder the Czar from marching to Constantinople, and accomplishing the object of his ambition. It is of course idle to speculate upon the result of the Conference at Paris—but it is unfortunate for England that she has been forced into it just when her military power has suffered depreciation by a comparison with that of her ancient rival and enemy, and when she was just beginning to arise from that depreciation to her proper giant proportions and strength in the contest, both by land and sea. If the effect were to fix her at that point alone, it would be a triumph of Russian diplomacy very grateful to the French nation, which is evidently more inclined to peace, than to a further prosecution of the war, unless England would consent to be a party to French territorial aggrandizement, in a manner foreign to her continental policy. We find by the papers that petitions have

been presented to the Queen praying Her Majesty to insist upon Russia paying the expenses of the war—and again we find that in the event of peace, for some time to come, there will be an English and French army of occupation in Turkey. These and many suggestions like them, according to the tempo by which they are prompted, will be urged, without much chance of a thought being given to them by the high contracting parties.

The *Sydney C. B. News* gives a fearful account of a heavy rain storm, on the main post road between Sydney and St. Peters, which was attended with melancholy loss of life. An avalanche of snow from surrounding heights, caused by the rain, swept away the dwelling house, barn, and twenty head of cattle belonging to an industrious farmer named John Campbell, and sad to relate deprived Mrs. Campbell, her three children and a girl, of life. Mr. Campbell, his aged mother who lived with him, and another girl miraculously escaped death, but the former has received injuries from which it is doubtful whether he will recover. No such thing had ever before occurred in that country.

The *News* also gives the details of two other melancholy losses of life, one the death of a young lad named Thos. Lockman, caused by falling into a pit at the Sydney Mines, the other of a young man named Duncan McQueen, who was found frozen to death near Mira Bay.

Lieut. Donnohy, sentenced to death for cowardice has had the extreme sentence commuted to transportation for life. This of itself is an extreme punishment for no crime, and for a state of mind beyond the physical control of the individual, and of which he himself was most probably unconscious until circumstances compelled its publicity. The contrast between the case of Lord Forth and the poor Lieutenant is eminently striking.

The Charitable Irish Society held their seventieth annual meeting at Masonic Hall on Monday evening last, at which, officers for the ensuing year were appointed. The Society is said to be in a prosperous condition. Hon. B. Wier was chosen President.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, has been pleased to appoint Messrs. B. Wier and J. Locke, to be members of the Executive Council, and Mr. S. Chipman to be Financial Secretary, with a seat in the Executive Council, in the place of Mr. Creelman, who lost his seat at the last General Election.

### LEGISLATIVE.

We have published, from the Legislative Council reports, some of the more interesting proceedings of that body. We have not found in those of the Assembly, any thing of great public interest. On Saturday last the House, on motion of the Hon. Attorney General, showed its estimation of the gallant conduct of General Williams, the hero of Kara, and a Nova-Scotian, by voting 150 guineas for the purpose of presenting him with a Sword of Honour. Our readers will find, in the proceeding of the Legislative Council, that the vote was warmly acquiesced in by that body, with the appropriate condition, that the sword be made of *Nova Scotia steel*. Among the petitions was one that has given rise to some comment, from Messrs. John Northup and Richard McIlleffey, for a grant of land on the line of the railway.—The Attorney General explained that the Government were precluded from granting any land within ten miles on either side the railway line.

On Monday Hon. J. W. Johnston introduced a bill to enable a Company to construct a railway from Windsor to Digby. On Tuesday the Committee on the petition of L. W. Desbrisay, for aid to a daily steam communication between Pictou and Charlottetown, reported, recommending a grant of £200 for the object, and the report was adopted. The Hon. Pro. Secretary presented petitions from Captain Cearnley relating to distress among the Indians at Guysboro and Chester. Several members spoke of other cases, in different parts of the Province. The petition was referred to Committee on Indian affairs. Hon. J. W. Johnston asked for information respecting the mines and minerals of the Province, and that a consideration of the subject should be entered upon at an early period. Hon. Attorney General alluded to despatches which had been received upon the subject, which were not likely to be agreeable either to the people or the Government. The petition of Jacob Miller demanding an investigation of charges preferred against him, and which it is hardly disguised, have been made for the purpose of vacating his office that it may be filled by a partisan of the government, after a good deal of warm discussion, was withdrawn.

On Wednesday the House adjourned, in consequence of the illness of the Speaker, until Monday at 12 o'clock. A rumor prevails of differences in the Executive branch.

D. O. S.

4th Rule of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Every Clergyman of the Church of England in the Diocese, wishing to avail himself of the benefits of this fund, shall, within six months from the 10th Octr. 1855, or within one year from taking orders, or from his admission into the Diocese, apply to the Sect'y for a Certificate of pension, and shall pay the annual sum or premium therefor, as hereafter mentioned.

The above limited time expires on the 10th of April, 1856.

6th Rule. Any applicant after such period of time, shall only be permitted to receive such Certificate at the option of the Sub. Com., and upon such terms as they shall direct.

The premiums for 1856 on Certificates already issued, are due on the 1st. Jan'y, 1856. The last day on which such premiums can be received is Saturday, 9th Feb'y, 1856.

EDWIN GILPIN, Jr. Sec'y.

**MINING AND QUARRYING INTELLIGENCE.**—We are informed that Charles D. Archibald, Esq., and the other proprietors of the Londonderry Iron Mines, have sold that valuable property to an English Company for the sum of £40,000. Mr. Archibald is about opening up, on a large scale, a new and extensive stone quarry on the Petticoat River, in Westmoreland County, N. B.—*Chronicle.*

Vols. III. and IV. of "Macaulay's History of England," are on sale by the Publisher of this Paper, at his Bookstore, 24 Granville Street. They are Harper's superior edition, and after the expenses are paid and the duties on reprints, we are assured that the importer does not realize more than 74d. per volume. This superior edition can therefore be had by retail in Halifax, at a less cost, than it could be purchased from Harper's in New York. Persons who purchase it can do so with the certainty of being able to procure the 1st and 2nd volumes also, and all the new ones that may be issued subsequently to the fourth, of a uniform size and type, making them an unexceptionable set for a library.

A Bazaar, in aid of the funds of the Halifax Mechanics' Library, under the patronage of Lady LeMarchant, took place at Masonic Hall, on Thursday, 14th inst. The affair has been most successful—about £250 having been realized. Many thanks are due to the ladies of Halifax—who are always the first to lend a helping hand in cases of extremity—for their praiseworthy and gratuitous endeavors to forward the affair, to the result of which they can look with pleasure.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

From J. B. Bonnett, Bridgetown, with £1—have only the 3rd and 4th vols. of Macaulay on hand; vols. 1 and 2 we are daily expecting.—The other Books will be sent. Rev. T. D. Riddell. Rev. D. W. Pickett—attended to.—Rev. J. S. Smith—will be attended to. Rev. J. Alexander—attended to.

ASK ANY ONE WHO HAS EVER USED DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.

What they think of them! Ninety-nine in a hundred will tell you they are the best Pills for liver complaints, sick headache and dyspepsia that they have ever used. Read the following from one of our most respectable citizens:

New York, August 2, 1852.

I do hereby certify that I have been suffering from a pain in my side and breast for a long time, and after trying many remedies came to the conclusion that my Liver was affected. I immediately commenced using Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburgh, and the few that I have taken have already given me more relief than all the other medicines I have taken put together: I went to a clairvoyant to consult him; after he had examined me carefully, he advised me to continue the use of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, that they would effectually cure me.

W. W. PHILIPS, No. 2 Columbia place.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of Pittsburgh Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

Sold in Halifax by Wm. Langley and John Naylor.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, the most certain cure for Liver and Stomach complaints.**—Mr. Charles Bingley, of Gwynsboro' Nova Scotia, was a severe sufferer for upwards of eight years with a diseased liver—the faculty informed him that one part of it was entirely gone, and it was only by the most abstemious living and retirement, that he could hope to remain long in the land of the living. He went to England for the purpose of consulting the most famous physicians, when he was told the same thing by several of the faculty there. A friend, however, to whom Mr. Bingley mentioned the circumstance in confidence, recommended him to give Holloway's Pills a fair trial, which he did, the result was, that by persevering with them for two months, he was completely cured, and has since resumed his duties, enjoying the best of health.

**A SOVEREIGN IN MEDICINE.**—Mr. Gerry the well known Operative Chemist and Apothecary, has succeeded in making his Personal Tablets the most certain and agreeable remedy for consumption and Lung Diseases, ever known. Instead of wasting their energies in the stomach, the active principles of the Tablets go direct to the diseased organs, and in all curable cases, never fail. A more efficacious and elegant remedy we do not know. Price one shilling sterling at the Medical Warehouse of G. E. MORTON & CO.

**WORMS AND FITS!** It is a singularly happy that Convulsions in Children are owing solely to the presence of worms. Happily for the little sufferers, these parasitical animals can easily and speedily be expelled by a few doses of BURLAN'S TASTELESS VERMIFUGE, which no infant will refuse to swallow. It is a Syrup containing the active principles of Vegetables only, and unlike Mercurial Pills or Turpentine, is perfectly safe in its operation. Hundreds of Children have died of this distressing malady, but a certain cure is now at the option of all. In Bottles at One Shilling sterling, by the principal Druggists, and wholesale in Halifax by G. E. MORTON & CO., at the Medical Warehouse.

**A GREAT FAMILY MEDICINE!** It is of the utmost importance that House-holds, especially such as are at a distance from Medical Advice, should keep by them a medicine that will control and cure the various ailments common to domestic life. Such a Remedy is GERRY'S CAMOMILE PILLS, which are a certain cure for all disorders of the Stomach and Liver, and those disturbances of the bowels that are produced by improper food, or changes of weather or climate. In the diseases of Children they are very efficacious and perfectly safe. A bottle of these Pills may save many a Physician's fee, for taken in time they prevent dangerous and fatal complaints.

In Bottles, 1s. sterling each. Sold wholesale, in Halifax, at the Medical Warehouse of G. E. MORTON & CO.

Starred.

At St. Mary's East, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. by the Rev. J. Alexander, Capt. W. McDIARMID, to Miss ELIZABETH MAXWELL.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., by the same at the house of the Bride's father, Mr. HENRY, second son of Henry Elliot Esq., M. D., to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of John McDonald, Esq., Coroner, all of St. Mary's.

Died.

On Saturday morning after a short and severe illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, in the 31th year of his age, Mr. JOHN HULL, son of the late Edward Hull, of Sunderland, Eng., leaving a wife and three children to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.

On Sunday 17th inst., JAMES H. TIDMANS, Esq., aged 78 years.

At Dartmouth on the 20th inst. after a severe illness, aged 4 years, HANNAH, second daughter of Philip M. and Elizabeth Brown, and grand-daughter of Mr. Philip Brown.

On Tuesday morning, at the Dutch Village, Mrs. SABBANAI WALKER, in her 80th year, leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn their loss.

At Cole Harbour, on Friday morning, 15th inst., after a short but painful illness, JOHN, only son of George and Hannah Bell, aged 17 years.

At Lallave, Bridgewater, on the 13th inst., MARY, daughter of Mr. Henry Mosely, aged 14 years.

At Point Pleasant, Sherbrook, St. Mary's, on the 27th Dec., DONALD SINCLAIR, Esq., aged 55 years, a native of Thurso, Scotland.

At Bridgetown, on Monday, 11th inst., BENJAMIN LEE COCHRAN, Esq., M. D., son of the late John Cochran, Esq., of Newport.

Shipping List.

ARRIVED.

Friday, Feb. 15.—R M S Ambia, Stone, Boston—07 passengers—14 for Halifax.

Saturday, Feb. 17.—Brig America O'Brien, Boston; schs. Dart, Conrod, Clunfuegos; Linden, Desdale, N. York; Triumph, Power, Fortuna Bay.

Sunday, Feb. 17.—R. M. S. Canada, Stone, Liverpool.

Monday, Feb. 18.—Am steamer Arctic, from search of steamer Pacific, had not been to the eastward—saw nothing of the Pacific.

Tuesday, Feb. 19.—Barque Halifax, Laybold, Boston; brig. Dasher, Dolbr, Clunfuegos; schs Wave, Wilson, Nfld.; Liverpool, Liverpool, NS.

Wednesday, Feb. 20.—Am Steamer Alabama, from search of Pacific; brig Aconoria, Murphy, Cardenas.

Thursday, Feb. 21.—schs Telegraph, McNab, Boston; Sylvia, Young, Liverpool.

CLEARED.

Feb. 15.—Boston Lady, Smith, N. York; Emblem, Bacc, Boston; Boston, Roche, Boston; Rob Roy, Rendle, B. W. Indies; Velocity, Mann do; Armbia, Stone, Liverpool; G B; Curlew, Hunter, Bermuda and St Thomas.

Feb. 20.—schs Filtr, Ryan, Baltimore; J McNab, B W Indies; Magnet, U States.

Feb. 21.—brig America, O'Brien, Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Rapid, from Antigua for Halifax, put into Sambro on Sunday at 3 p. m. At 2 o'clock on Monday Morning parted both chains and drove ashore. Vessel a total wreck. Crew saved with difficulty. Part of the Cargo and some of the materials may be saved.

The Am Steamer Arctic left this port on Wednesday night to continue her search for the steamer Pacific. The Alabama left at 11 p. m., on Thursday, for New York.

Schr. Uncle Tom, from Newfoundland for Halifax, has put into Jeddore in distress—lost master. Was on the rocks getting into the harbour, and is now in possession of the Jeddore people.

Schr. Hope, Oxnog, from Newfoundland for Halifax, has been wrecked at Cow Bay, C. B. Vessel and cargo a total wreck. One man lost.

COUNTRY MARKET.

PRICES ON SATURDAY, FEB. 23.

Bacon, per lb.	none.
Beef, fresh, per cwt.	30s. a 45s.
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1s. 3d. a 1s. 4d
Cheese, per lb.	7d. a 7½d
Eggs, per doz.	1s. 3d.
Hams greas per lb.	6d.
Do, smoked, per lb.	8d. a 9d.
Hay, per ton.	25.
Homespun cotton & wool, per yard	1s. 7d. a 1s. 9d
Do. all wool.	2s. 6d.
Oatmeal, per cwt.	22s. 6d.
Oats, per bus.	2s. 6d. a 3s.
Potatoes, per bushel.	2s. 6d.
Socks, per doz.	10s.
Veal, per lb.	4d. a 5d.
Yarn, worsted per lb.	2s. 6d.
Canada Flour S. F.	52s. 6d.
Am.	53s. 9d.
Rye	42s. 6d.
Corn Meal	26s. 3d.

AT THE WHARVES.

Wood, per cord 25s.  
Coal, per chaldron 40s. a 50s.

D. O. S.

THE attention of the Local Committee is particularly requested to the following Resolution of the Executive Committee. Passed, Oct. 19th. 1855. That in future, all Subscription Lists received before the 31st of March in each year, will appear in the next forthcoming Report, while those received after that date shall be omitted. EDWIN GILPIN, Jr., Sec'y. Dec. 5, 1855.

R. M. S. CANADA.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received direct from the Publishers, Messrs W & R. CHAMBERS, Edinburgh Chambers' Miscellany of Useful and Entertaining Tracts, Vols. 1 to 20 inclusive. Chambers' Repository of Instructive and Amusing Tracts, Vols. 1 to 12 inclusive. Chambers' series of Isometrical, Architectural and Landscape and Figure Drawing, in Nos. Chambers' Pocket Miscellany. Chambers' Cheap People's Editions of Instructive Reading, consisting of Poems, Travels, Adventure, &c. Entertaining Biography. Tales of Road and Hall. Select Poetry. History and Adventure. Chambers' Library for young people—a lot of nicely bound books for Children. Rudiments of Geology. Manual of Music. Book of Common Things. Primer Atlas. With a large stock on hand of their Educational Books in every department.

WM. GOSSIP

Feb. 23 24 Granville Street

NEWPORT, Jan'y 10, 1856.

THE Parish Church of Newport being in a very dilapidated state, and beyond repair, the Parishioners are desirous of erecting a new Church on the present site.

As this is an undertaking of some magnitude, and the Church people not being numerous, we would earnestly appeal to the sympathies and support of our friends and fellow Churchmen abroad.

It has been proposed that we hold a FANCY SALL in the month of September ensuing. We would therefore gratefully accept such assistance towards this object as our friends may be disposed to afford either in material or money.

Contributions sent to the Church Times Office, or to the Bible & Tract Depository, Barrington Street, Halifax, or to Miss SPIKE, Newport, will be most thankfully received. Wm. Gossip, 24 Granville Street, Feb. 9.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

VOLS. III. & IV.

HARPER'S AMERICAN REPRINT.

3s. 9d. PER VOL.

THE long expected Third and Fourth Volumes of MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, may now be had at the Subscriber's Book Store, at the above price, neatly printed and strongly bound.

The English Edition of the above Work was sold in a single day at 36s. Sterling for the two Vols. Vols. I and II uniform with the above can also be had if required, at the same rate. WM. GOSSIP, 24 Granville Street.

Hallfax, Jan. 26, 1856.

COLORED CRAYONS.

A FRESH Lot, just received by W. GOSSIP Feb. 16.

HALIFAX MARBLE WORKS.

MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TABLE TOPS, &c.

MANUFACTURED of the best Italian and American MARBLE on reasonable terms.

Orders from the Country thankfully received, and executed with neatness and dispatch.

Persons in want of GRAVE STONES will find it to their advantage to call at this Establishment before purchasing elsewhere. THOMAS WESLEY, Corner of Barrington and Blowers Streets, Feb. 9

JUST RECEIVED.

COXE'S Christian Ballads, Recueil Choral, Lovizzo's French Grammar, Wanostrucht's French Grammar, Telernaque, The Psalmist. WM. GOSSIP, 21, Granville street, Feb. 16.

HALIFAX STEAM BAKERY.

No. 92, Upper Water Street,—Opposite Cunard Wharf.

FRESH BAKED. 500 BARRELS of Pilot Bread, 100 do Family do, suitable for toasting, 50 Half 50 Bags Navy Bread. Also—

Boxes Wine and Soda Biscuit, Butter, Sweet, Ginger, and Sugar Crackers, Water Crackers, Imitation Buns, In Packages from 10 to 10 lbs. each. Wholesale and Retail. Feb. 16. 3m. EDWARD JOSE.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

FROM the Old Stand, Market Square, to the NEW BRICK STORE, adjoining the Bank of Nova Scotia, Hollis street.

J. STAIRS, Iron & Hardware Merchant, Feb. 9. 2w

LANGLEY'S

EFFERVESCENT APERIENT POWDER. SUPERIOR TO SODA.

THIS POWDER forms an agreeable, refreshing and salutary Draught, relieving Headache, Vertigo, Acidity in the Stomach, want of appetite and other symptoms of Dyspepsia. Sold only at Langley's Drug Store, Hollis Street, July 24.



Poetry.

LORD TEACH US TO PRAY.

KNOWING in the cloister'd temple,
By the hallowed altar's side,
Fleeting every earthly feeling,
Stemming passion's rushing tide.

When the tide of grief is surging,
In a fierce, resistless swell,
When amidst earth's choral music,
Chimes some Jew one's passing bell.

How but in this close communion,
Could my spirit find its God?
Is there any other pathway
Which the feet of saints have trod?

When in heaven's pure cerulean
Gem-like, shone the holy star,
Eastern magi, Christ adoring,
Came 'till precious gifts afar.

Lead me by thy Holy Spirit
To this crystal fount divine,
Worldly cisterns all are broken,
They can slake no thirst of mine.

Then when earth is quickly fleeing,
And a heaven near in view,
Teach my lips celestial music,
Such as Christ and angels knew.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

WM. GOSSIP,

No. 24, GRANVILLE STREET,

HAS Received in recent Importations, the following
Artists' Materials, which we will warrant to be of the
best quality.

Oil Colors.

Winsor & Newton's Col-
orists' Oil Colors, in Col-
apsible Tubes, as follows:-

- Madder Lake, Ivory Black,
Cobalt, Indian Yellow,
Chinese Vermillion, Naples Yellow,
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tubes, Scarlet Lake,
Burnt Sienna, Crimson Lake,
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Raw Umber, Indian Red,
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Prepared Mill Boards and Canvases.

Academy Boards, 24 x 18 ins.; prepared Mill Boards
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CANVASES, plain and single prime-27 inches wide, of any
length.

Brushes.

- Bristle Brushes, flat and round all sizes
Sable, do Large, Medium and Small
Camel Hair, do for Blenders, Flat and round
do do Flat for Lacquering, all sizes.

Crayons, &c.

- Swiss or Brochart Crayons, soft, colored-in Boxes of
24, 36 and 64 shades.
Le Franc's hard pointed Col'd Crayons, round boxes.
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Black Glazed Crayons,
Italian Chalk, hard black,
White Crayons, square,
White Chalk, round, for Black Board,
Porto Crayons: Leather and Cork Stumps.
Tinted Crayon Paper.

Superfine Water Colors.

Tracing Papers, various sizes, for plans; Tracing Linen
Cambric, for Field plans; Carbon Coping Paper; Faber's
Drawing Pencils, warranted genuine; Rowne's do. do
Mapping Pens, Dividers, Parallel Rulers; Superior Mathe-
matical Instruments: Drawing Pins, Bristol and Lon-
don Board; Whatman's Drawing Paper, &c. &c.
Jan. 13 1855.

TO PRINTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER conceiving that it would be
beneficial to his brother Printers to be able to pur-
chase in Halifax such materials as they may be occasion-
ally in want of, will always have on hand-

- Brass Rules of all patterns, in lengths of 2 feet,
Leads, 8vo. and 12mo. per lb.
Space Ruler,
Quotations,
Bookings,
Points,
Ley Brushes,
Newspaper and Book Printing Ink,

All of which will be sold at a small advance to cover
freight &c., for CASH only.

WM. GOSSIP.

Orders for new Presses or Type, and all material
connected with the Printing Business, supplied from one
of the best Type Foundries in Boston-and every informa-
tion afforded to Parties entering upon the printing busi-
ness, to enable them to do so with economy.

PSALM AND HYMN BOOKS.

I HAVE now on hand, handsomely bound in Mo-
rocco and Gold-a number of the New Edition of the
PSALM & HYMN BOOK. These are well adapted for
Private use. Sold singly at 3s.-a handsome discount when
half a dozen or more are taken.
Jan. 20. WM. GOSSIP.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has received from England per "Thetis" and
"Warburton,"

THE principal part of the FALL SUPPLY of GOODS,
consisting of DRUGS, MEDICINES, Patent Medi-
cines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Soaps,
and other toilet requisites, &c. &c., to all of which the at-
tention of Customers is respectfully invited, as the arti-
cles are good and prices moderate.

Oct. 13. W. LANGLEY

Hollis Street, Halifax.

UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

THE BOOK for Subscriptions to the Stock of
the UNION BANK OF HALIFAX.

At the Office of JOHN BURTON, Esq., Bedford Row, will
remain open till further notice. In the interim application
will be made to the Provincial Legislature, now in Ses-
sion, for an Act of Incorporation.
By order of the Committee. WM. STAIRS,
Chairman.

Feb. 9.

JUST RECEIVED.

MOODY'S Eton Latin Grammar.

- Moody's Eton Greek do.
Stoddard's Latin Delectus do.
Stoddard's Greek do.
Colenso's Algebra.
Stewart's Geography.
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WM. GOSSIP,
21 Granville Street.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES
TOILET REQUISITES, &c., &c., &c.

WM. LANGLEY Respectfully announces to his
numerous patrons, that he has received from Eng-
land a general Supply of the above. The various articles
are of the best quality and moderate in price.
LANGLEY'S DRUG STORE, Hollis Street. Nov. 4.

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delay of first referring to England.
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whilst living, which are not to be met with in any former
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the Prospectuses.

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Assurances are granted against paralysis, blindness, acci-
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mental, at moderate rates.

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is incurred, by the assured, in effecting them, beyond
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American Colonies, or the Northern States of America.

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and on every contingency of life or lives.

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Table with 4 columns: Age, Rate, Age, Rate.
Age 20 £1 10 0 | Age 40 £2 13 6
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No. 60 Hollis Street, Halifax.

Head Agent for Nova-Scotia.

June 9.

EAST INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

With a Receipt for cooking a Curry-by an East
Indian.

THIS Powder is carefully prepared with ingredients
of the choicest quality, according to a formula
brought from India by an officer of the British Army
who was long a resident there. Curries made with it are
pronounced excellent: and when the accompanying Re-
ceipt is strictly followed, cannot fail to please those who
are partial to this kind of condiment.

Prepared and Sold by WM. LANGLEY, Chemist, &c.
from London, Halifax, N. S. Dec. 19.

AROMATIC PRESERVATIVE

TOOTH POWDER.

THIS Powder cleanses, whitens, and preserves the
TEETH-gives firmness to the GUMS, and sweetness
to the BREATH, is quite free from Acids, (so destructive
to the Enamel,) and all the ingredients employed in its
composition, are those recommended by the most emi-
nent Dentists. Sold in bottles at 1s. 2d., each, at LANG-
LEY'S Hollis Street Jan. 21

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

WHY ARE WE SICK?

IT has been the lot of the human race to be weigh-
ed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S
PILLS are especially adapted to the relief of the WEAK,
the NERVOUS, the DELICATE, and the INFIRM, of all
climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway
personally superintends the manufacture of his medi-
cine, and offers them to a free and enlightened people,
as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of
disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate
on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the
skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in
their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain
of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills.
It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing
has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of
the liver, dyspepsia, and stomach complaints generally.
They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, how-
ever much deranged, and when all other means have
failed.

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Many of the most despotic Governments have opened
their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills,
that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learn-
ed Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy
ever known for persons of delicate health, or where the
system has been impaired, as its invigorating properties
never fail to afford relief.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

No Female, young or old, should be without this cele-
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course, at all periods, acts as a charm in many cases like a
charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given
to children of all ages, and for any complaint: and con-
sequently no family should be without it.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world
for the following Diseases:

- Agria Female Irregularities, or King's
Evil
Asthma
Bilious Complaints
Blotches on the Face
Skin
Bowel Complaints
Colds
Constipation of the Bowels
Consumption
Debility
Dropsy
Dysentery
Erysipelas
Female Irregularities of all kinds
Sore Throats
Stone and Gravel
Secondary Symp-
toms
Head-ache
Indigestion
The Douloureux
Lunatic
Ulcers
Liver Complaints
Venereal Affections
Worms of all kinds
Weakness from
whatever cause
&c. &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244
Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and 180, Maiden Lane,
New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers
in Medicines throughout the Civilized World, at the fol-
lowing prices:-1s. 3d., 3s., 5s., and 10s. each Box.

Sub-Agents in Nova Scotia-J. F. Cochran & Co., New-
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Canso; P. Smyth, Port Hood; T. & J. Jost, Sydney; J. Matho-
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There is a considerable saving by taking the larger
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N.B.-Directions for the guidance of patients in every
disorder are affixed to each Box.

John Saylor, Halifax,
General Agent for Nova Scotia.

Jan. 20, 1855.

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LARGE TRACING PAPER; Patent Tracing
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Crayon Paper- white and tinted in great variety: Pre-
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and Rowne's Drawing Pencils; Charcoal in reeds; Draw-
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patent; Crayons-soft in square, and hard in round boxes;
Mathematical Instruments.

The above are chiefly from the London Manufacturers
-and will be warranted superior articles.

WM. GOSSIP,

24 Granville Street.

THE BEST PRESERVATIVE FOR THE

TEETH AND GUMS. MYRRH AND BORAX, PRE-
PARED WITH EAU DE COLOGNE. The daily use of this
much admired Tincture preserved and beautifies the TEETH,
prevents Tartarous deposit, arrests decay, induces a
healthy action in the GUMS, and renders the BREATH of a
grateful odour.

Sold only by WILLIAM LANGLEY, Chemist &c., from
London. Feb. 1855

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